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## BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

OUTLINES OF MAHÂYÂNA BUDDHISM. By *Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki*. London: Luzac & Co., 1907. Pp. xii, 420. 8s 6d. net.

This is the first book ever written on Mahâyâna Buddhism which makes any claim to a systematic presentation of the subject. Hitherto European scholars of Buddhism were wont to treat Mahâyânism as a mere degenerated form of "Primitive Buddhism," which is to-day represented by the Buddhism prevailing in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, and other Asiatic countries, and which is designated by the followers of Mahâyânism as Hinayâna Buddhism. Such authors as Beal, Edkin, Wassiljew and others tried to expound the fundamental ideas of Mahâyânism in their treatment of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism; but their method was not strictly systematic. Besides they had no synthetic knowledge of the subject, for their information was gained through not very authentic sources, or through some Mahâyâna books which they picked out of the Chinese Tripitaka at their pleasure. Kern, Burnouf, Pousin, Lévi, Max Müller, Mitra, and other Sanskrit scholars have attempted to describe the essential characteristics of Mahâyânism through the Sanskrit Buddhist texts found in Nepal; and we must admit that some of them have been fairly successful in the attempt.

But, as we know, these Sanskrit documents of Buddhism are merely a small portion of the vast amount of Mahâyâna literature preserved in China, Japan and Tibet; and it is clearly evident that our correct knowledge of Mahâyânism as it is believed to-day by millions of Asiatic people, as well as its historical development in India, China and Japan, cannot be gained until the Chinese and Tibetan Tripitaka has been thoroughly investigated. Csoma de Körös, Nanjo, Schiefner and others have done much towards this end, but every Mahâyâna student knows well that a rich harvest is waiting for the laborers.

What Mr. Suzuki has accomplished here is not a strictly scholarly work, for, as he says in his preface, it has also been his intention to provide a popular exposition of Mahâyâna Buddhism which has very frequently been grossly misunderstood, and hence misinterpreted, by less informed writers of the West. Mr. Suzuki is a Japanese Buddhist, but liberal and impartial; he proceeds systematically in his presentation of the subject. What makes this book most valuable to European scholars is its numerous allusions to the Chinese Tripitaka, which mainly on account of the linguistic difficulties has not been explored as it ought to, but with which our author is perfectly at home.

This book is divided into three parts: I. Introductory, II. Speculative Mahâyânism, and III. Practical Mahâyânism. In the Introductory part the

author treats of the distinction between Mahâyâna and Hinayâna Buddhism, the historical significance of Mahâyânism, the general characteristics of Buddhism, and the historical characterization of Mahâyânism, in which are quoted such Hindu Buddhist philosophers as Sthivamati, Asanga, Nâgârjuna, Açvaghosha, Aryadwa, etc. "Speculative Mahâyânism" contains chapters on Practice and Speculation, Classification of Knowledge, Bhûtatathâtâ (Suchness), The Tathâgata-Garbha and the Alaya-vijñâna, The Theory of the Non-Atman and Karma. Under "Practical Mahâyânism," Mr. Suzuki includes the Dharmakâya, The Doctrine of Nikâya, The Bodhisattva, The Ten Stages of Bodhisattvahood, and Nirvana. As an Appendix the book contains some Hymns of the Mahâyâna faith, which are taken from various Mahâyâna sutras existing in Chinese translations.

These *Outlines* serve as a very good introduction to a more comprehensive treatise of the subject, which, it is hoped, our author will attempt in the future when his extensive knowledge of Chinese Buddhist literature is further supplemented with that of the Sanskrit, however fragmentary the latter may be.

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L'ANNÉE PSYCHOLOGIQUE: treizième année. Publiée par *Alfred Binet*. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1907. Pp. 494. Price, 15 fr.

The thirteenth issue of this valuable annual contains the following original contributions: The Relativity of Space, by Poincaré; The progress of Psychophysics, by Foucault; The Perception of Psychical Facts, by Souriau; Insects and the Color of Flowers, by Plateau; The Work of Pawlov on the Secretion of Psychical Saliva, by Zeliony; The Physician and the Teacher, by Ley; Psychology and Metapsychics, by Maxwell; Touch and the Muscular Sense, by Van Biervliet; Visual Memory of Abnormal Beings, by Decroly and Degand; Articular and Muscular Sense, by Bourdon; Increase and Decrease of N Rays, by Piéron; The Acquisition of Habits in Animals, by Bohn; Written Reports and the Dreyfus Case, by Crépieux-Jamin; Nature and the Origin of Instincts According to Weismann, by Maigre; Scientific and Experimental Study of Professional Work, by Imbert; Intellectual Debility in Early Insanity, Senile Insanity, and General Paralysis, by Masselon; Chronic Mental Confusion, by Regis and Laurès; The Race Question in Psychology, by Deniker; The Physical and Chemical Conditions of the Action of Nerve Centers, by Fredericq; The Co-operation of School and Family, by Chabot; The Evolution of the Problem of Aphasia, by Bernheim; Pain and the Nerves of Pain, by Wertheimer; The Sensitive Tracts of the Nervous System, by Van Gebuchten; The Double Individuality of Plants, by Bonnier; The Modern Doctrines of Ethics, by Cantecor; The Psychology of Thought, by Larguier.

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DIE MECHANIK IN IHRER ENTWICKLUNG. Von *Dr. Ernst Mach*. 6th edition. Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1908. Pp. 576. Price 8m., cloth 9 m.

Professor Mach's *Mechanics* has now appeared in its sixth edition, which lies before us with a few additions made with reference to propositions of Anding, Duhem, Föppl, Hartmann, Seeliger, Vailati and Wohlwill. Otherwise the book shows no change in comparison to former editions, especially the fifth. We recognize it as decidedly a good sign of the increasing interest taken